

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.
BY AUTHORITY.



PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.—The Regular Annual Examination of the Government Schools of this district (Honolulu) will take place during the ensuing month, as follows: On Monday, June 14, at the Mission School. On Tuesday, June 15, at the Royal School. On Friday, June 18, at the Fort St. School. Five of the Common Schools, will be examined at the Kawaiahae Church, on Monday, June 21st.

Five of the Common Schools, will be examined at the Kawaiahae Church, on Wednesday, June 23d.

Five of the Common Schools will be examined at the Kawaiahae Church, on Thursday, June 24th.

Commencing at nine o'clock A. M. on each of the above days.

The public are invited to attend.

The summer vacation of the above Schools, will extend from the above dates to Monday, August 24, 1869, at which time a new term will commence.

By order of the Board of Education: W. J. SMITH, Secretary.

Education Office, May 24th, 1869.

Mr. W. L. DAVIS has this day been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of Waialua, Island of Maui.

FERD. W. HUTCHINSON, Minister of the Interior. Home Office, May 18th, 1869.

Our neighbor gives nearly or quite three columns of editorial and communicated matter to our leader of last week, and we may well commend all of his articles to the careful perusal of those, who are interested in the assertions to which we draw attention, in our last week's issue.

Those who think it advisable, to endeavor to establish as a fact, "that Christianity has had severe trials, from the opposition of corrupt and corrupting officials," that "the counsels of those whose only motives have been of the most pure and unselfish character, and whose only aim still is the best interest of the Government and of the people, have been to a great extent, ignored, disregarded, or opposed."

That the prayers of Christian men are especially necessary for the "faithful followers of Christ," in this country, because they are struggling "against an unfriendly Government," i. e. against a Government unfriendly to Christianity—and the "Gospel is on trial" on these islands, more especially, than anywhere else—as well as those who think that it is equally impossible, as it is undesirable to establish any such proposition—and those who are simply looking on desirous of knowing the truth, may read the articles with advantage.

The question was asked "if there is one instance in which their counsels (the old Missionaries), have been offered to the chief officers of this Government, and have been ignored or disregarded, or opposed?" Any instance in which they have not been listened to with respect?

And the answer is made: "I reply, there are many instances in which they have been treated with the grossest abuse, insult, and disrespect, during the past few years by the corrupt and corrupting officials."

And the writer proceeds to quote from a communicated article, sent to this paper, on the 8th of September, 1866; regarding the pastoral conduct of Rev. Mr. Paris, touching a funeral—Now, if the paper, had been in the same hands, as at present—the article, though communicated, would not have had admission, as written—for it is not a fact, that Mr. Paris has waxed particularly "fat" any more than the editorial fraternity in this country—not has he waxed "rich" on the hard earnings of the deceased, Kanikama-sole—and his countrymen or any other men.

Yet, it is most certainly true, that the name of the writer of that article, has been, and still is at the disposal of Mr. Paris, if he desires to know it.

But it may reasonably be remarked, that the case cited, does not tend to show that Mr. Paris, ever offered any advice to the Chief Officers of the Government—much less that his counsels "were ignored, disregarded, or opposed"—and it is further certain, that none of the said officers ever saw the article, until it was published.

But according to the writer, ("An Acquaintance of the American Missionaries")—the fact, that some one comments unfavorably, on the fact that Mr. Paris did not attend to the funeral of a deceased parishioner, is evidence that Christianity itself has "had severe trials (here), through the opposition of corrupt and corrupting officials."

Rev. Mr. Emerson is dead, and his "Acquaintance," thinks it necessary to bring up for the "time, the important fact, that Mr. Emerson wished the use of the school house for his Sunday School. The school-agent, Mr. Anderson, did not see why he could not have his Sunday-school in the meeting-house, which was only a stone's throw off, and told him so; the reversed gentlemen was excited by the refusal. Some people thought to make capital of it, and kept up a "ragging" on it, until the school-agent, or a friend for him, makes his statement, in reply. Let it be borne in mind, this was not a case where the school-house was remote from the church, and therefore, more convenient for a part of the Sunday-school scholars; in which case, the use of it would have been most gladly given. But the school-agent could see no reason in the request; nor was any offered, except, that the people of the district had contributed, some

of the cost to raise the building for a school-house, as they had contributed the money to raise the other building for a meeting-house. Is this a good example to cite, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Emerson ever offered any counsels, and if he did, that they were "ignored, disregarded, or opposed?" Or, is it intended to be seriously maintained, that in a case like this, public statements are to be made, regarding any man, in public prints, and those statements, when passed by in silence, to be reiterated again and again, and he is not to make any answer, because one of the parties to the controversy is a clergyman?

Mr. Dimond must certainly be much astonished to learn that the Government, or any member of it, is unfriendly to him. But let us reduce this instance, to its bearings, and it amounts to this: A great many natives, who have mortgaged their lands, receive back the papers, on paying the money, without getting the mortgages released. Mr. Dimond has many in that way. The presence of these mortgages on the record, clouds their titles, at least, and it is the custom for the person, in whose favor the mortgage is made, to pay the expenses of the release. Now, Mr. Kapena, (the editor), wishing to warn his countrymen against leaving their mortgages uncanceled on the Registrar's books, writes the story, exactly as it has occurred, without making any other reflection on Mr. D. than is implied by the statement, that he would not pay the lawful fees, to have these mortgages cancelled. The statement, at the close, that he gave \$900 to the girls' school, is certainly unnecessary, to the completeness of the statement, but it is a fact creditable to Mr. D., and suggests, that though he would not do what the writer considers, an act of justice, yet, he would do a very liberal thing. But, gentlemen, the gist of this example is, that because a gentleman bound some books for the Mission, twenty years ago, more or less, though he has been in the mercantile business ever since, if any one, (an editor, for instance,) should comment on a business transaction of his, and that, too, in respectful language, it is abuse, and shows that the Government is opposed to the Christian Religion!—and its officials are "corrupt and corrupting"—and the counsels of the American Missionaries, when offered to the Chief Officers of Government, "have been ignored, disregarded, or opposed"—and this is an instance in which they have not "been listened to with respect."

Regarding the lady mentioned by the "Acquaintance," the passage, which he alludes to, occurred in a letter from Kama, professing to give an account of matters of public notoriety, there—the author of which was, immediately, given—and was indeed well known at Waimea. In the paper of the 3rd of June, a most full and explicit letter was published, contradicting the statement made in that of May 13th. But the same suggestions might be made regarding this instance, as regarding the instances, before cited. The worst that would appear, in that case, is, that a wrong statement of a correspondent was admitted, unwittingly, into a paper—and that the editor hastened to print another communication—to rectify it—an example which may well be commended to others, that we know of. This surely, does not show any malignity on the part of the editor, even, and much less, a hostility to the Christian Religion, or the American Missionaries, on the part of the Chief Officers of this Government, who never heard of the circumstance, or knew that such a thing had been published, until attention was called to it, as above.

We may then, well commend to all, the reading of the articles published last Saturday, as has been before said, and it will be conceded, that if such instances are the foundation of the charges made, or constitute the evidence by which they are to be supported, then indeed, this is a happy people.

In closing, may we not be permitted to suggest, that there are two or three individuals (perhaps, as a matter of fact, no more,) who are desirous, for their own ends, of creating or maintaining a spirit of ill-will—we may not say, for their "own wicked ends," since we are not their judges in this respect, not being of the number of those who feel themselves authorized to—

"Do damnation round the land,
On each I judge thy foe."

May we not well ask, if grave, serious, and well-intentioned men, will allow themselves to be embarked, either actually, or by implication, even, in a course of meaningless and causeless opposition and denunciation? Surely not. On our part, we propose to do our utmost to cherish goodwill, and promote prosperity.

"In our remarks on free immigration, published a month since, we stated that the freedmen of the South were ready and anxious to migrate to these islands and settle as laborers."

"The GAZETTE of June 2, publishes a letter signed 'G.', and supposed to be from this Government's special and confidential Immigration Commissioner, now in America. After traveling through the Southern States, and gaining much information from the people, he says:

"Many Southerners want to try cotton-planting at the islands. It would be very easy to turn the current of emigration from Brazil to Hawaii. An immense colony of rascals, very energetic planters, and of laborious freedom, would start for the Pacific with very slight encouragement. Many will go without that encouragement, and the opening of the great Pacific Railroad will send many adventurers to your shores, to assist in developing the resources of the Hawaiian Kingdom."

"Not only in our statement sustained, but the GAZETTE correspondent asserts even more—'AN IMMENSE COLONY'—

"of laborious freedom would start for the Pacific with very slight encouragement." This is the language of the Hawaiian Commissioner, who can doubtless prove every word he says. And his assertions ought to be a solemn assurance that all the laborers which our planters want for the next few years, can be procured from among the freedmen, with very slight encouragement—on the part of this Government, which encouragement consists in paying their passage hither—just what is done with laborers from any foreign country, and

just what the money appropriated by the last assembly was for."—P. C. A., June 5th.

Now, if anybody thinks that they can get freedom, from the Southern States of America, to emigrate from thence to this country, and thinks it desirable to do so, why, in the name of common sense, don't he make the attempt? It has already been said, by authority, in this paper, and is now repeated, that any one, who wishes to try it, can have all permission, necessary, from the Board of Immigration, and all the facilities that can be granted. It has been before said, in reply, that no one would go about this business, on the statement of an anonymous writer. In the first place, this is not the statement of an anonymous writer, but is an authorized statement, that if anybody thinks any plan in this direction possible, and wishes to try it, by taking the trouble of going up to the Government House, he can have all the authority and permission that he requires. Surely this is not risking much, the walk up Fort Street.

Again: There is no Commissioner of Immigration, from this Government, either special or general, confidential or otherwise, in America or anywhere else, nor has there been any abroad since the return of Dr. Hillebrand.

What is meant by "free immigration," and the slight encouragement of "paying their passages here?" Is it meant that some one should go abroad, and invite a parcel of people to come here, and pay their passage, and when they get here, they should not be required to work, or to pay the money back, but they may beg or steal, as they may elect, or take the first passage for California, ship aboard of a whaler, or otherwise?

On what authority, anyone says, that the Legislature intended any such thing, by the appropriation, and in what country this is "just what is done with laborers from any foreign country," no one can say—When did the public money of any country pay the passages of laborers to their own shores, without having that outlay repaid either in labor done for the public, or in cash, or its equivalent.

Speaking of the immense knowledge which our friend says is possessed by the former slaves, in the United States, touching this country, it may be worth while to quote from a letter dated April 1st 1869, from the same gentleman who wrote the letter published by us on the 2nd inst. He says: "The gross ignorance, respecting the Hawaiian Islands, in the United States, is painful. We are no better known than the Fiji, to the mass of the people. The good service that Mr. Wyllie did, in making us known to governments, should be supplemented, by writing us into the good graces of this people."

N. B.—It will be observed, that in the opinion, of Mr. G., if the freedmen are as well posted about this country as our neighbor says he thinks they are, they are much better informed than their countrymen of the other race. And, it will further be observed that Mr. G. does not say anything about the good services that one may render to this people, by a persistent effort to write them into the bad graces of that people.

CRIMINAL CASES.

REX vs. KUMAKAH, KALUA, KAMAI, LUMAWA, KAKINA, HOPEOLE, KULUNUKU, KALEMANU, KUPUHOE, KEAWA, KAPULUA, KULANAL, and KALUA (W.)—Riot. Attorney-General entered *not pro.*

CIVIL CASES.

Melchers & Co. vs. Walki—Appeal from Police Court of Hilo. Appeal withdrawn.

Hoon Sing vs. Joama—Deserting Contract Service. Appeal from the Police Court of Hilo. Appeal withdrawn.

Owners of the Metcalf Plantation vs. Kalua—Deserting Contract Service. Appeal from Police Court of Hilo. Appeal withdrawn.

J. D. Wicko vs. Kekuwa—Deserting Contract Service. Appeal from Circuit Judge. Plaintiff *not-suited*, and bill of exceptions filed.

A. F. Judd, Esq., for plaintiff.

E. G. Hitchcock, Esq., for defendant.

The Court thanked Mr. Judd for the able manner in which he had conducted the defense of the five prisoners charged with murder, and ordered the same to be placed upon the record.

THE Annual Examination of Oahu College will take place on the 8th and 9th of this month, according to the printed programme, commencing each day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and closing about half-past 4. The Rhetorical Exercises will take place on Thursday evening, in the school-room, commencing at half-past 7. The Exercises will be as follows:

1. Prayer.

2. Singing—"Praiseful now the Waves Rejoice." Chorus—E. J. Judd.

3. Declaration—Hannibal at the Altar—Jas. Castle.

4. Declaration—Regulus to the Romans—J. M. Moussey.

5. Singing—"The Chough and Crow." Chorus—H. R. Bishop.

6. Oration—A Hundred Years to come—J. Brown, Jr.

7. Dialogue—"The Hairs at Fault"—J. Berrell, B. Bond, A. Cooke, F. Macfarlane and A. H. Smith.

8. Declaration—Helel on the Loper—Akongee Hapal.

9. Singing—"Only a Little Flower." Quartette: Music, Mazurkas, Des Traineaux, J. J. Judd.

10. Oration—Modern Delusions—W. Foster.

11. Declaration—Washington and Napoleon compared—A. F. Cooke.

12. Declaration—The Dream of the Indian—J. Lidgate.

13. Singing—"Autumn Winds"—Solo and Mute Chorus.

14. Dialogue—Discretion is the better part of Valor—J. Brown, H. McIntyre, L. McGrew, and S. Parker.

15. Oration—The Influence of foreign Civilization on the Hawaiian Nation—Ch. Williams.

16. Declaration—Abraham Lincoln—J. H. Martin.

17. Music—"The Mocking Bird." Duet—E. J. Judd and J. J. Judd.

18. Oration—"The Boatman." Chorus—J. W. Kailihoa.

19. Oration—"The Present—L. A. Smith.

20. Oration—Labor Ipse Voluptas—Wm. Hillebrand, Jr.

21. Singing—"Let's for other Game be Turning"—Chorus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DAILY EXPECTED!

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At the house of Speaker Colfax, the Vice President elect, and also quite recently the bridegroom elect of a very handsome and intelligent lady, we found the crush and throng of an ovation. The wise men from the East, and the West were thronging to worship the new star in white mink and antique, and parure of pearls.

General Grant was not in town on New Year's day. He declined the olive branch of reconciliation tendered by President Johnson, which was accepted by the bitter implacable Butler. I think the most of the friends of General Grant, regret his absence from the capital on the great day of calls and reconciliations. I saw him the Sunday previous, at the Presbyterian Church, which is under the charge of Rev. Byron Sunderland. I attended this church and listened to his preaching in 1866, twelve years gone by; and it was curious and interesting to sit in the old pew, and observe the same little man rise up in the pulpit. Little change to note, except a little more grizzle of the beard. The same ideas, the same manner, and the same voice. But my attention and that of others, no doubt, was divided by another personage. I had barely seated myself, when a lady whispered to me: "It may not be uninteresting to you to know that General Grant and family will occupy the seat in front of you." When the pews were gradually filled, and the preacher about to commence, a small plain man, accompanied by a lady, two boys, and a girl entered the vacant pew. The General was readily recognizable from the photographs previously observed. The first impression he produced, was that of a plain, farmer looking man, who was a little unfastidiously and drowsy. It was the sleepy, inactive and unroused lion. All observers comment upon the drowsy expression of his countenance, when first seen, but there is a latent fire noted after further observation, of wonderful power. His well formed head is cropped closely and plainly. He did not give a close attention to the preacher, and when we stood up to listen to the choir, (an uncomfortable attitude by the way for listening to good music,) the General turned round and took a deliberate survey of persons in his immediate vicinity. Those drowsy blue eyes sought each face with an enquiring look, and then I discerned and felt the penetrating fire of his gaze, and discerned something of the latent power of a strong soul, and I doubted not but that he had been well chosen the most influential man of all America.

CRIMINAL CASES.

REX vs. KALE—Adultery. Appeal from District Justice of Kau. Verdict, not guilty.

F. H. Harris for the Crown.

A. F. Judd for the prisoner.

REX vs. KAMAH—Perjury. Attorney-General entered *not pro.*

REX vs. KAMAKA—Perjury. Attorney-General entered *not pro.*

REX vs. KAUWAHI—Perjury. Attorney-General entered *not pro.*

REX vs. KULAKAHAKU and LUKIA—Adultery. Appeal from the Police Court of Hilo. Attorney-General entered *not pro.*

REX vs. KAMAKAH—Furnishing intoxicating liquor to natives. Appeal from the Police Court of Hilo. Appeal withdrawn.

REX vs. PAUKELA—Assault to commit Rape. Continued until next term.

REX vs. S. W. CASE—Assault with a dangerous weapon. Prisoner pleaded guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$300, and to be imprisoned 34 weeks.

REX vs. CHARLES WEST—Assault and Battery. Appeal from the Police Court of Hilo. Appeal withdrawn.

REX vs. KALAHAKU, Kiol and Kaluhoou—Perjury. Prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to five months imprisonment at hard labor.

REX vs. KALAWAULU—Perjury. Attorney-General entered *not pro.*

REX vs. KALOHUKULA—Fornication. Appeal from the Police Court of Hilo. Appeal withdrawn.

REX vs. WAHNEPUPUKA—Selling liquors without license. Appeal from the Police Court of Hilo. Continued until next term.

REX vs. KOLILIKE—Larceny. Appeal from Circuit Judge. Continued until next term.

REX vs. KAHILUKU—Murder. Prisoner was charged with the murder of Richard B. Neville, at Kona, on the 19th of October, 1868. Verdict guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of sixteen years.

Attorney-General for the Crown.

Messrs. A. F. Judd, E. G. Hitchcock, and D. Kalkakua for the prisoner.

REX vs. ALIKA, KAONA, KAMAKA and KALAMA—Murder. Prisoners were charged with the murder of Kamai, at Kona, on the 19th of October, 1868. Verdict guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. Aliko and Kaona sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of ten years; and Kamaka and Kalama for the term of five years.

Attorney-General for the Crown.

Messrs. A. F. Judd, E. G. Hitchcock and D. Kalkakua for the prisoners Aliko, Kamaka and Kalama.

Kaona for himself—taking exceptions to the Supreme Court.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET!

THAT VALUABLE Sugar Plantation, at Waialeale, Hawaii, formerly owned by Nicholas George. This property comprises about 33 acres of good cane land, upon which is now growing 150 tons of cane, capable of yielding, with good cultivation, 150 tons of Sugar, within the next twelve months.

There is a Good Sugar Mill, with horse-power, a boiling-house and fixtures, store-house and dwelling-house on the place, which is enclosed with a substantial stone wall.

Parties purchasing or renting this place, and wishing to extend the plantation, will find plenty of good land contiguous to it, to be had at a cheap rate. There is a good harbor near the place, which can be reached by good roads.

Title good, and terms easy. For further particulars enquire of—

ROBERT BROWN.

Licences Expiring in June, 1869.

RETAIL.—Honolulu, 1st Mrs. Black, 4th J. H. Thompson, 8th W. Johnson, 8th J. Pickford, Kailua, 2d Castle and Cooke, 11th J. Hoare, 13th G. J. Emmes, 13th J. J. Lewis, 10th J. Burdick, 22d An Zang, 12th Foster and Co., 20th Mrs. Keegan, 23d C. F. Pilsger & Co., 11th R. Love, 8th H. M. Whitney. Mail, 1st T. H. Paris, Waialeale. Hawaii, 29th AB Siam & Ah Ja, Kona, 30th Allen and Conway, Kailua, 11th G. W. Akao, Hilo, 1st Kiko Nakakuelua, Hanalei.

WHOLESALE.—Honolulu, 2nd Castle and Cooke, 10th Marks and Bernard, 12th Grubbaum and Co., 19th Hoffschlager & Co., 20th J. Perry, 12th Mossman and Son, 25th Lewers and Dickson, 34 Chung Hoon, 3d, F. A. Schaefer and Co.

WHOLESALE SPIRITS.—Honolulu, 19th E. Hoffschlager and Co.

OPIMUM.—Honolulu, 20th Afong & Ah Chuek.

VICTUALING.—Honolulu, 12th Nolte and Kruger, 1st S. Loller.

AUCTION.—Hanalei, Hawaii, Kananama, 8th.

PLANTATION.—Niihau, 2d Plantation.

HORSE.—Honolulu, 13th No. 74, Kekua-waile.

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WHOLESALE STORE

Queen's Wharf,

Galvanized Corrugated Roofing,

A Cheap and Desirable Covering for

Dwelling Houses and Stores.

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Galvanized Guttering,